

rollers 40 by the action of the motor 46. The light then passes through the frame 140, which defines the shape of the projected beam (and thus the projected image), before entering the periscope 150 through the first aperture 152. After the light beam is shifted by the first and second mirrors, it exits the periscope 150 through the second aperture 158. The light beam then passes through the lens 80, with the distance between the lens 80 and the film 33 in the film path being variable with the movement of the film assembly 36 along the track 39. The lens 80 focuses the light beam so as to be projected on a target surface to form the images from the film 30."

The second reference is U.S. 2003/0174292 "White", which is a mechanism that allows two remote users to communicate visually with each other. Looking at Figure 6 of White, there is a camera 3 and a projector 6. There is a screen 7, and there are two mirrors 9, 2, with the mirror 2 being a two-way mirror. As described beginning in paragraph 77, the projector 6 projects the image of the remote user onto the mirror 9, which reflects that image up to the screen 7. The local user 1 looks forward toward the two-way mirror, which reflects the image projected on the screen 7 so the reflected image appears to be in the position 10. The image that appears to be in position 10 is of the remote user, who appears to be sitting in the chair 11. The camera 3 is then looking directly at the local user 1 and is projecting that person's image through a projector in the same type of set-up at the remote location. "This configuration results in an apparent eye contact with the image of the remote person because the line of sight of the remote person is matched by the line of sight of the camera 3." There is a matte black panel 13 covering the projector 6 and the table 15 to prevent the camera 3 from picking up the images of the table and projector.

Claim 1 is as follows:

1. **An image transfer device, comprising:**
a box including walls defining an inlet opening and an outlet opening;
a screen;
a first mirror, said first mirror being a two-way mirror and having first and second sides, wherein said openings, screen and first mirror are aligned such that, when an image is projected through said inlet opening and is reflected off of said first mirror onto said screen to form a screen image, the screen image can be viewed by looking through both said outlet opening and said first mirror.

The Office Action states that there is a screen on the frame 140 of Meng-Suen, but that is not accurate. There is no screen on the frame 140, only an opening through which the light passes.

The Office Action also states that when an image is projected through the inlet opening of the box and is reflected off of the first mirror onto the screen to form a screen image, the screen image can be viewed by looking through both the outlet opening and the first mirror. Again, this is not accurate. In Meng-Suen, the light passes through the film 33, through the opening in the frame 140,

to the first mirror of the periscope 150 and is then reflected to the second mirror 156 of the periscope, and then out the aperture 158 in the front of the periscope, through the lens 80, and out of the box to a target surface outside the box. Presumably, that target surface, which is not shown, would be the screen. There would be no way to view the image on that external screen by looking through the outlet opening and the first mirror. In particular, there would be no way to look through either of the mirrors in Meng-Suen, since neither of the mirrors is a two-way mirror that permits someone to see through it.

The Office Action also incorrectly characterizes the White reference. White has no inlet or outlet openings and does not project any image through an inlet opening.

The Office Action further states that it would be obvious to make the invention recited in claim 1 by modifying Meng-Suen's first and second mirror set to incorporate White's two-way mirror.

There are several problems with this proposed combination. In particular, both of the mirrors in the periscope 150 of Meng-Suen are up against the solid, opaque housing of the periscope 150. Thus, it would make no sense to replace either of those mirrors with a two-way mirror, because there would be nowhere for the light to go after it passed through the two-way mirror. In addition, replacing one of the mirrors of Meng-Suen with a two-way mirror would not result in the invention as recited in claim 1. The image still would be projected onto a screen or other surface outside of the box, and it would not be visible by looking through both the outlet opening and the first mirror as claimed. Thus, claim 1 recites an invention that is both novel and unobvious in view of the prior art.

Claim 5 depends from claim 1 and adds a second mirror, "wherein said openings, screen, first mirror, and second mirror are aligned such that, when an image is projected through said inlet opening, it is reflected off of said second mirror onto said first mirror and then onto said screen to form the screen image." While Meng-Suen does use two mirrors, there is no obvious way to modify the reference to make the invention as recited in claim 5.

Claim 7 recites:

7. An image transfer device as recited in claim 5, wherein said first and second mirrors and said screen are located inside said box so as to define a first light path, which extends through said inlet opening and onto said second mirror, a second light path, which extends from said second mirror onto said first mirror, and a third light path, which extends from said first mirror and onto said screen such that said first and third light paths are substantially parallel to each other.

Neither Meng-Suen nor White teaches a screen located inside a box as claimed. In Meng-Suen, the screen would be outside of the box. In White, there is no box.

Claim 12 recites the following:

12. An image transfer device, comprising:
a box including walls defining an inlet opening and an outlet opening;
a screen inside said box aligned with said outlet opening;
a projector platform outside said box;
a projector mounted on said projector platform so that a light beam projected from said projector is aligned with and passes through said inlet opening;
a camera platform outside said box;
an image receiving device mounted on said camera platform aligned with said outlet opening and said screen; and
first and second mirrors mounted inside said box, said first mirror being a two-way mirror at a 45-degree angle to said screen, and said second mirror lying at right angles to said first mirror and at a 45-degree angle to said projector light beam, wherein the light beam projected from said projector is reflected off of said second mirror onto said first mirror and then is reflected off of said first mirror onto said screen, and the screen image can be viewed by the image receiving device directly through the first mirror.

Neither Meng-Suen nor White teaches a screen inside a box having an inlet opening and an outlet opening. Neither reference teaches an image receiving device mounted on a camera platform outside the box.

The Office Action says that item 37 is a camera platform. It also refers to column 6, lines 30-37 as providing an image receiving device mounted on the camera platform aligned with the outlet opening and the screen. However, there is no image receiving device mounted on that platform 37.

The Office Action also states that White teaches a first mirror 2, a second mirror 9, wherein the light beam projected from the projector 6 is reflected off of the second mirror 9 onto the first mirror 2 and then is reflected off of the first mirror onto the screen, and the screen image can be viewed by the image receiving device (camera 3) directly through the first mirror 2. That is not correct. In White, the light beam projected from the projector 6 is reflected off of the second mirror 9 onto the screen 7, not off of the second mirror onto the first mirror and then onto the screen. In addition, the screen image cannot be viewed by the image receiving device 3 directly through the first mirror 2. Instead, the image receiving device 3 is looking through the first mirror 2 to the user 1. If the camera 3 were seeing the image on the screen 7, it would be creating a serious problem, because it would be reflecting back to the remote user his own image rather than sending him the image of the user 1.

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Since all the claims recite an invention that is both novel and unobvious in view of the prior art, Applicant respectfully requests allowance of all the pending claims. If there are any other problems, Applicant's attorney would appreciate a phone call from the Examiner to help expedite their resolution.

Respectfully submitted,



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